
Southern Vineyard.

Los Angeles, February 11, 1859.

Aqueduct Pipes.

During an interview a few days since with Mr. Taylor, who has for the past four years been engaged in the manufacture of earthen water pipes at Sacramento, we learned from him, that after a cursory examination of the country in search of clay suitable for making pipes, and the probable demand which will be found for them, he has determined to return to this city in the course of three or four weeks, for the purpose of commencing the manufacture.

Mr. Workman, of the Puente, has a good machine suitable for the purpose, and which is capable of making pipes of any required size.

Mr. Taylor informed us that at Sacramento the cost of wood has been eight dollars per cord; the wages of laborers forty dollars per month; and the price of pipe per foot—1½ inch bore, 6 cents; 1½ inch, 10 cents; 2½ inch, 15 cents; 4 inch, 20 cents. It can be manufactured of a much larger size if required. The pipe is made in pieces 3 feet long. The smallest size weighing 4 pounds, and the 4 inch, 18 pounds to the piece.

If water and clay can be found where wood can be obtained at four dollars a cord, the pipe can be made in this county for 20 per cent. less than the prices above named.

A mason can lay from 200 to 300 feet of the pipe per day, after the trench is prepared. The joints are united with hydraulic cement, of which about three pounds are required to each joint.—This cement costs about \$5 per barrel in San Francisco.

We are induced to give publicity to these facts connected with earthen aqueduct pipe, as the necessity of a cheap innocuous mode of conducting water into the city, and to gardens and residences is becoming all important; and in hopes that it may elicit knowledge of where the requisite materials for its manufacture may be most economically found.

The material of first consideration is a suitable clay. This should be unmixed with coarse sand or gravel. Wood and water are also essential; and where these three articles can be found in close proximity, there the pipe can be made at a much less cost than when either is burdened with the expense of carriage.

The prosperity of Los Angeles is caused solely by the water which flows without intermission through our city.

The prospective growth and wealth of our city are only limited by the quantity of that, to us, most precious fluid. With water to irrigate the vast tracts of vine and olive land between this city and the shore of the ocean, the city of Los Angeles would become the envy of gods and the pride of the world. The time is not far distant when each and every drop of the water of this river will be brought into requisition; when, instead of its running to waste in the sands and streets of this city, it will be husbanded with all that care and circumspection with which the most precious jewels are kept and guarded. A short time only will elapse before the city will be called upon to provide a mode by which the water may be conducted from the dam to the city and the lands to be irrigated, without loss by the way. When this is done it will be found necessary to provide means by which the water that is lost during the night may be kept in store to be used the following day. Then in quick succession the wants of the people will demand that an artificial reservoir shall be constructed, in which may be retained and husbanded the surplus water of the winter season. Until all these things are accomplished, the people of Los Angeles will not have performed what their situation demands of them; they will not have employed the talent which a bountiful Providence has committed to their care and keeping, in an honorable and worthy manner.

As all this is before us, and must, and will be accomplished, it becomes every citizen, whether in private life or in authority, to prepare for its judicious completion. Let every advantage which is within our reach be improved. Let all improvements contemplated, be carried on with an eye to the future wants and requirements of the people. Suffer not the sums contributed by the people to be spent in a worthless or injurious manner, but for all those things which will bring into cultivation a greater amount of land, or augment in any manner the wealth of the city, hold not back, nor paralyze the energies of the enterprising, by cold indifference or factious opposition.